

McGill Daily

VOL. VI, NO. 103.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917.

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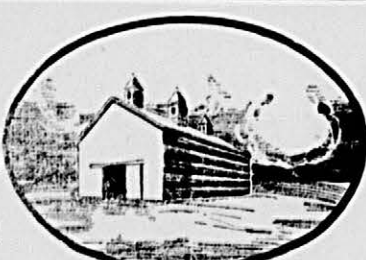
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THE STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF LAW HELD THEIR ANNUAL BANQUET LAST NIGHT WITH THE HONOURABLE C. J. DOHERTY AS GUEST OF HONOUR

Students Make Merry at Annual Undergraduate Society Function—Minister of Justice was Guest of the Evening—Absence of His Honour Mr. Justice Greenfield Much Regretted—Dean R. W. Lee Spoke in Fine Manner of What the Faculty Stands For—Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., Greeted with Round Upon Round of Applause as He Extolled the Aims and Objects of the Bar—Representatives from the University of Laval both Here and in Quebec Present and Addressed the Diners—Fifty Graduates and about Fifteen Undergraduates of the Faculty Have Enlisted to Date.

With Honourable C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice as guest of honour the students of the Faculty of Law held their annual banquet in the Queen's Hotel last night. One of the most satisfactory features of the evening was the fact that the dinner commenced but a few minutes after 7 o'clock, and as a consequence terminated at a comparatively early hour.

A tasty and substantial menu had been provided, and those present did full justice to the eatables. After coffee had been served, the chairman, T. J. Kelly, president of the Law Undergraduate Society, welcomed the professors and the students. He then proposed the toast to the King, all present joining in singing the National Anthem. Mr. Doherty had a previous engagement, and was forced to leave before the dinner was concluded, but before going he addressed a few words to the students and wishing them the best of success in their examinations. He declared that he had prepared a long speech, but unfortunately had not the time to deliver it. "Instead," he said, "I am leaving my notes with Mr. Smith, and he will, I am sure, do more than justice to them." The students arose and sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," as the Minister was leaving the room.

The toast to "Our Guests" was proposed in a fitting manner by L. Phillips, who referred in particular to the growth of friendship between the Universities of Laval and McGill during the past few years. "The presence of representatives from Laval in Quebec and Montreal," he said, "bears ample proof that the desire for such a state of things to continue is not by any means one sided." He went on to praise Laval for her many contributions of men to the public and military life of the country, and declared that in times like these, when a common danger threatens the nation we should all stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight for humanity.

Mr. Bellon, the representative from Laval, Quebec, replied in French, and spoke of the advantages to be gained from co-operation between the two races in the public life of the Dominion.

Mr. Chauvin, president of the Law Society of Laval University, here also replied in French, and supplemented Mr. Phillips' remarks in regard to the good feeling between the two Colleges here in Montreal. There was no sense, he declared, in cutting one

another's throats. L. DeG. Prevost, in proposing the toast to the Faculty of Law, spoke of his coming to the University where, he said, "I knew I would find side by side men who represented every creed and language, working in common to a common end." The speaker touched upon the war and the part which law plays in it. Many humorous references were made by him to Roman Law, the examinations and the Faculty itself.

Dean R. W. Lee, in reply, said that McGill Daily had made the statement that what speeches would be made last night would be good ones. The Dean very modestly disclaimed the fact that a good speech should have been anticipated from him. Going on to explain the meaning of the word Faculty, the Dean said that with the professors we must include the students as well as former members of the teaching staff. He applied to the Faculty the phrase which Bourke used in speaking of human society: "It constitutes not only the living, but those who are alive, those who are dead and those who are to be born," meaning that the Faculty was not to be considered in the present tense, as it were—it is to be looked upon as extending over the past and into the future, as well. "The number of graduates from the Faculty of Law on active service is about 50, while the undergraduates number about 15," said the Dean, "and I understand that a number of men contemplate enlisting as soon as the college year terminates." The speaker touched on the question of friendship between the students of Laval and those of McGill, saying that it was his earnest wish that this peaceful and very desirable state of affairs should continue. "Many of our finest students are French students," said the Dean, "and if the others who will come are of the same calibre, I shall be only too pleased to welcome them."

Professor A. McGoun spoke briefly supplementing Dean Lee's words in connection with the Faculty particularly as regards the community of personal interests which should exist between the two Universities here in the city.

Professor E. E. Howard, K.C., spoke of his student days in the Faculty, and contrasted the present day seriousness of the law students with that of the students of his time. He recounted an incident of those days when it seems that a delegate was asked to

be sent from the Faculty of Law to the Y.M.C.A., and the choice fell unanimously upon a Mr. Sin. The cordiality between Laval and McGill and the Law students of those two Universities in particular was commented on and the attitude on the part of the student bodies warmly commended.

M. Bernfeld, '17, proposed the toast to the Bar in a few choice words. He spoke in a particular manner in regard to the number of members of the Bar who are serving overseas. He supported the admission of women to the Bar, and declared that there was absolutely no reason why they should be prevented from practicing. He read a number of questions which a man would be (?) asked before admission to the Bar, one of them being, "What is the first duty of the successful applicant?" and the answer "Ask the examiners out for a drink," was greeted with loud laughter, but of course it must be remembered that this was in Blackstone's time, added the speaker.

Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., in replying, kept the students in hearty laughter during the first part of his speech. He declared that students who laugh, drink and be merry are just as apt to pass examinations as those who do not do these things. He said that the present members of the Faculty and in particular the professor of Commercial Law (sic) were as good looking, as learned and as intelligent as those who have gone before. He gave, as a solution for any trouble between the two races, the remedy, "Let them all be Irish!"

Turning to the war, he spoke of the thought in everyone's mind early in 1914, when, after the establishment of the Hague Tribunal, it seemed as if the day of law and order had come. He wrought his hearers into a fervor of enthusiasm when he quoted the words of the Batonnier of the Brussels Bar to the effect that the Germans could run over, and tramp over the principles of justice and the Statutes of the country, but the Hun could never tramp over the Law—the great immutable Law. He scorned the ideas of many men who go into the profession of Law to make money. From a financial viewpoint it is a mistake; from the stand of ideals, it is wrong—he must be inspired with the idea of upholding the right and suppressing the wrong. "It would be far better," went on Mr. Smith, "that a man should be a reasonably good (Continued on Page 4.)"

BEHAN HAS THE EDGE IN SCORING HONOURS

McGill Forward Out in Front in City League Scoring Summary.

After leading the City League for the whole season in the scoring list, Billy Young, of the 244th Battalion, for the first time this season failed to score in last Monday's game, and this, coupled with the fact that Teddy Behan was successful in notching three tallies, put the Soldier boy in second place. Slater of Loyola, was also credited with three tallies, thereby making third place secure, and also giving him a mighty good chance of overtaking both Behan and Young.

From the second game of the season Young obtained a commanding lead, and until last week it appeared as though he would not be overtaken. Owing to illness Billy missed a game, in fact, only got out in time to play last Monday. No doubt the confinement for the past two weeks had a great deal to do with his failure to keep up the record of at least one goal a game. The race for final honours in the individual scoring department now appears to have narrowed down to a contest between the three leaders, all of whom have a big lead over fourth place. Behan undoubtedly has the edge, but Young has been so consistent all season, and Slater has shown such marked improvement in his last three games that the result will be in doubt right up till the final game of the series next Monday week.

Following is the list of scorers of two or more goals to date:

Behan—McGill	12
Young—244th	11
Slater—Loyola	9
McGill—McGill	9
Gallery—Loyola	6
Laurendeau—Laval	5
Sprague—Laval	5
Musgrove—Shamrock	5
Magee—Loyola	4
Dayton—Shamrock	4
Brown—Shamrock	4
Desbiers—Laval	4
Roberts—244th	4
Limoges—Laval	3
Richardson—244th	3
Dandurand—National	3
Loneragan—Loyola	2
Rooney—McGill	2
Fraser—McGill	2

WILL JOIN INDIAN ARMY.



CAPT. G. STUART RAMSEY.

En route to India, where he will be attached to the Medical Services of the Indian Expeditionary Force, Capt. G. Stuart Ramsey, Med. '12, and former president of the Students' Council, passed through Montreal a few days ago, in company with another McGill graduate, Captain George Shanks, Arts '14, Med. '08, who will also take up work among the Indian troops. The two graduates in Medicine expect to be sent ultimately to Mesopotamia.

Captain Ramsey has already seen considerable service overseas, being for some months attached to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital in France, and latterly being with the Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Shanks went overseas with the First Canadian Division, was in charge of a field ambulance at Salisbury Plain, and afterwards was attached to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital.

Brown University numbers 140 men in track material, and the coach expects to unearth some excellent material.

Dufresne—Laval	2
Pontbriand—Laval	2
Lavallee—National	2
Church—244th	2

INTERCLASS HOCKEY SCHEDULE DRAFTED

Upper Classes of Arts and Medicine Drop Out of Hockey.

At a meeting of the class hockey representatives held in the Union yesterday afternoon, the following interclass hockey schedule was drafted. Science is the only Faculty which enters a team from each of its classes, the upper classes of Arts and Medicine dropping out owing to pressure of other work and decrease in registration:—

Monday, February 19th.
7-8 p.m.—Science '17 vs. Science '19.
Tuesday, February 20th.
8-9 p.m.—Medicine '20 vs. Medicine '21.

Wednesday, February 21st.
10.30-11.30 a.m.—Arts '19 vs. Arts '20.
3-4 p.m.—Science '18 vs. Science '20.

The winners of the Arts games will play off with Law, the two winners in Science will also play off, while the winner in Medicine games will play Medicine '19, dates to be arranged later.

As soon as the Faculty winners are known, semi-final and final for championship will be played.

The representatives of the above mentioned teams are requested to arrange for referees, umpires, etc., and see that the games start sharp on time.

LT. LIGHTBODY MARRIED.

The marriage occurred at Cowdenbeath, Scotland, yesterday, of Lieut. Cluny James Lightbody, Arts '17, of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and Miss Madge Woods, of Cowdenbeath. Lieut. Lightbody was a student in the Faculty of Arts and of the Montreal Presbyterian College when he enlisted in the First University Company, P.P.C.L.I., as a private. He went to the front with that unit, was wounded on the Ypres salient, and while recovering in England assisted Major Gerald Birks in Y.M.C.A. work, in which he was much interested at McGill. He has now secured a commission in the Pays.



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True Economy is to avoid extreme fashion, buy a good article of sound material and well made, that will give long wear, continual comfort and pleasure to the wearer and will look well to the end; such garments are worth taking care of and repairing.

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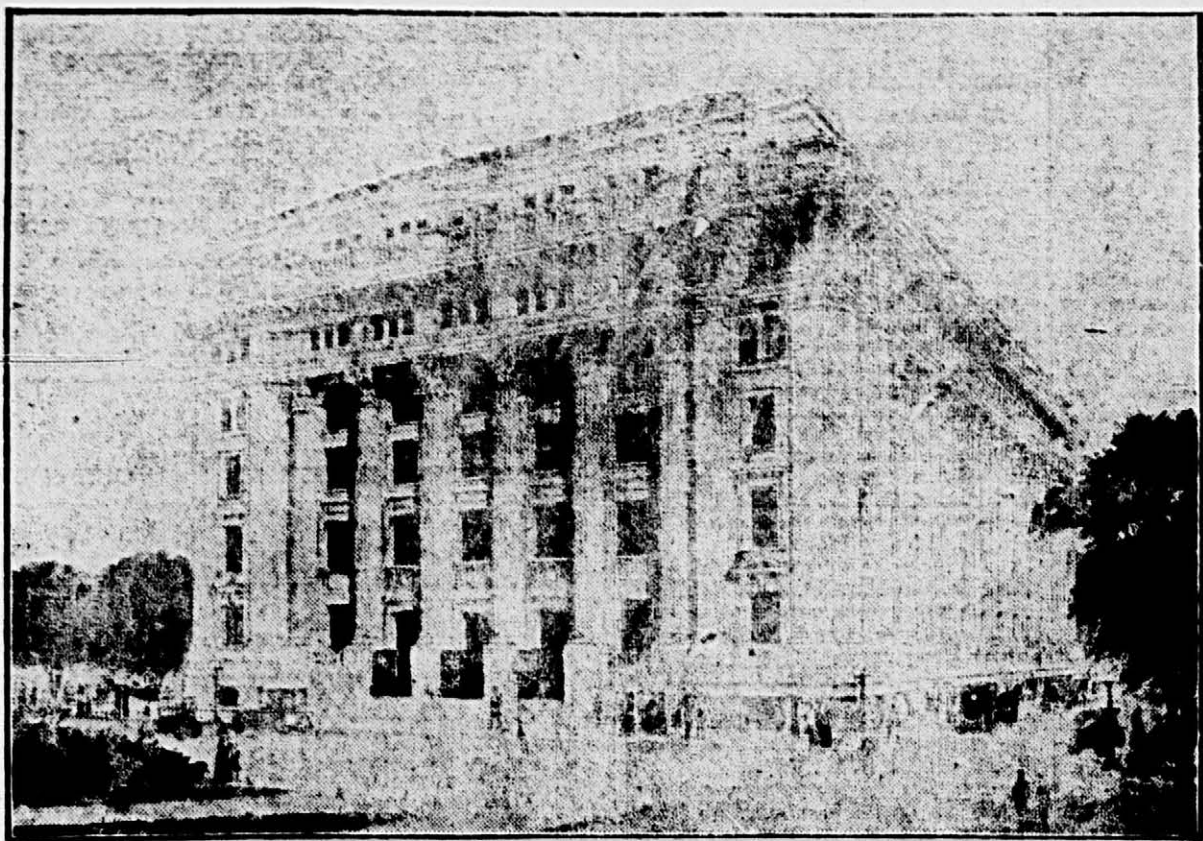
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JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

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Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 29th December, 1916, incorporating Messrs. Raoul Alfred Leduc, manager, Irene Amyot, broker, William Russell Atkin, Inspector, Leon Leduc, accountant, and Joseph Donat Lamy, cashier, of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To act as agents for and to canvass for life, fire, marine, guarantee, fidelity, workmen's compensation and other insurance companies, and as agents for any company or companies doing business of any kind or nature; to act as agents, to buy and sell for and on commission, stock, shares, bonds, debentures, and all kinds of negotiable instruments, securities, investments, agreements for sale and equities of redemption; to carry on business as real estate agents and brokers and valuers and mortgage brokers, and as negotiators and agents for the purchase and sale, mortgaging all kinds of real property and pledging all kinds of personal property, and for renting, letting or leasing of all such property as is or may be rented, let or leased, and to act as agents for individuals, firms or corporations for the investments of money upon the security of mortgages, bonds, debentures, promissory notes, bills of exchange or other securities of whatsoever nature and to guarantee the payment or any sufficiency of any security or securities in or upon which any such moneys may be invested and to buy, sell, exchange, lease or otherwise deal in real estate and immovable property, and to carry on the business of insurance inspectors and adjusters in all its branches;

To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, firm or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person, firm or company and to take or otherwise acquire, shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same and to amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

To take, or otherwise acquire, and hold shares in any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company;

To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

To lend money to persons having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

To pay out of the funds of the company all costs and expenses of and incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company;

To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in connection with others;

To remunerate by payment in cash, or with the approval of the shareholders in stock, bonds, or in any other manner, any person or persons, or corporation or corporations, for services rendered and to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any debentures or other securities of the company, or in any other manner whatsoever, in the conduct of its business;

The above powers or purposes of the company shall be deemed to be several and not dependent on each other and the company may pursue or carry on any one or more of such objects without regard to the others of them, under the name of "General Agencies, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into four hundred (400) shares of fifty dollars (\$50.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation will be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-ninth day of December, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

DR. ARCHIBALD AT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Major E. W. Archibald, formerly of No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, will speak before the McGill Medical Society this evening on the subject of War Surgery. The meeting will open sharp at eight o'clock, and members are requested to be present on time. Following Major Archibald's address, refreshments will be served, and a case report will be delivered by A. C. Farlinger.

COLLECTED \$264.55 AT HARVARD GAME.
Announcement made by the office of the Students' Council yesterday was to the effect that the sum of \$264.55 was collected at the Boston Arena on last Saturday in aid of the McGill Hospital. As mentioned before, it was stipulated by the Athletics' Committee of Corporation that the Boston trip could only be made if a collection of this sort was taken up at the game.

PATRIOTIC FUND CANVASS CLOSING IN SCIENCE TO-DAY.

The results of the canvass for the Patriotic Fund in Fourth Year Science so far have been very encouraging. Many have signified their willingness to help this cause, but have as yet not paid the promised amount. The subscription list will close this evening, and all men are asked to make their contribution to the class officers to-day. The fourth year is one of the largest classes in the faculty this year, and it is hoped that the total amount received will show the largest and most generous sum given by any of the classes.

ARTS UNDERGRAD. EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the social committee and executive of the Arts Undergraduate Society will be held in the Reading Room of the Arts Building at one o'clock to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculty will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY. No communications will be admitted to this column without the name of the writer being attached for PUBLICATION.

Editor, McGill Daily:

Dear Sir:—This morning a report of the Students' Council meeting held on Wednesday evening was published in your paper, and if I may be permitted, I should like to give one or two details of the discussion which were omitted in that report, and which seem to throw a rather different light on the subject.

According to the resolution passed by the Undergraduate Society of the Royal Victoria College, their representatives—namely, Miss Spier, Miss Newnam, Miss Duff and I—were "authorized to discuss upon what terms such admission could be granted," so that the terms suggested by these representatives at the meeting would not necessarily be those agreed upon by the Undergraduate Society of the R. V. C.

With regard to the funds, to quote this morning's Daily, "The Royal Victoria College students were willing to divert their funds to the Students' Society, under the proposed arrangement, but they would expect the Council to employ these funds solely in connection with R. V. C. organizations, and at the same time allow the Council no voice in the matter of expenditures." This statement is slightly erroneous. The representatives from R. V. C. suggested that a new fee be determined by the Students' Council for R. V. C. students, which would be equal to the Universal Fee. But as women students of the University cannot participate in the activities of the McGill Union they would not be obliged to pay the Union membership fee of three dollars, which is included in the Universal Fee. The proposed fee would go into the common treasury of the Students' Society, and would include the R. V. C. Athletic fee of three dollars, at present expended by the Bursar, the Undergraduate Fee, and a certain fee to cover the minor activities of the University. It was also suggested that the Students' Council might either (1) grant the full amount of the present R. V. C. Undergraduate Fee, which is two dollars and one-half per student to the R. V. C. Undergraduate Society, and permit that society to deal with the minor clubs of the R. V. C. as local organizations; or (2) the Students' Council might reduce the Undergraduate grant and make direct grants, on application from the other societies of the R. V. C., treating them as they do the similar minor organizations of the present Students' Society.

The members present at the Council meeting will also remember that the R. V. C. representatives stated that the R. V. C. Undergraduate Society had decided to rescind their original request to control R. V. C. news, because they realized that that control would not give them the slightest influence over the policy of the McGill Daily as a whole. They also realized that this request could not be granted because the Students' Council could not legislate for non-members of the Students' Society.

Your reporter quoted me as saying that, with reference to the Daily, the R. V. C. students do not exist, and I added, as Undergraduates. To confirm this, I believe I pointed out that although, according to the constitution of the McGill Daily, that paper is the "Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University," and as members of that body the students of R. V. C. should have some voice in the control of that paper, yet, because it is published by the Students' Council, the executive of the Students' Council, of which the women students of the University are not members, those students obviously cannot have any share in the administration of the Daily. The terms "Undergraduate Body" and "Students' Society" have been taken as synonymous by the Students' Council, so that, until the constitution of the McGill Daily has been changed, the Students' Council does not recognize the R. V. C. undergraduates as members of the Undergraduate body of McGill University.

I must apologize for having taken up so much of your valuable space, but owing to the publicity given to certain features of the discussion between the Students' Council and the Royal Victoria College representatives, it is only just that some explanation of the facts be printed.

I remain
Yours truly,
IVADELL HURD.
February 15, 1917.

WILL CANVASS FOR SCIENCE DINNER.

At an executive meeting held in the Engineering Building yesterday afternoon, the entertainment committee of the Science Undergraduate Society reported the following in reference to the smoker to be held on Feb. 23rd. The McGill Orchestra has been secured to give a few selections, and also "Jimmy" Rice, who will need no introduction to McGill men.

It was decided to canvass the students to see if they would support a Science dinner to the amount of \$1.75 per plate, to be held in the early part of March.

Further notice of the programme for the smoker will be given later. It is to be hoped that all Science men will keep this date open.

PROFESSIONALISM CHARGED.

Boston is much upset over the charges of professionalism which have been preferred against the members of the Boston Arena Hockey Club because they played against the Pittsburgh Athletic Association team. It was this team which McGill played in Pittsburgh some weeks ago.

GLOVES ARE LOST.

LOST—A pair of leather coloured woolen Dents' gloves at the Skating Party at the Hall on Wednesday evening. Finder please leave with the Janitor, Arts Building.

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THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyors to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 10 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

STANFORD REMAINS LOYAL TO "RUGGER"

University President Says It Is a Satisfying Substitute for American Game.

In his annual report as president of the university, President Wilbur, of Stanford University, declares: "Because of the fine wholesome democracy of the football field, Stanford University has remained, and will remain, loyal to the Rugby game. There has been a rapid growth in the sentiment felt by many university men and university faculties toward intercollegiate athletics—largely, it seems to me, because of the extraneous coach and the by-products that go with him—professionalism, the anything-for-victory spirit, secret practice in football, failure to keep from interfering with the university work of the players, and so on."

"American football, well known as a coach's game, is the greatest menace to intercollegiate athletics. "Some years ago the universities of California and Stanford, fully cognizant of the evils of the American game as it had developed, decided to change to Rugby. In it they found a satisfying substitute, which left nothing to be desired either in the way of a sport or a spectacle. Proper instruction in this game is desirable and possible, but it does not lend itself to becoming a coach's contest. "Stanford can afford to do what it thinks right; can afford to look ahead and stand for certain ideals in sport as well as in other activities. Having set a standard after a careful survey of the past, present and possible future, Stanford cannot and will not vacillate. The soundness of this position will become increasingly evident as time goes by."

PROTEST AGAINST RAISING STANDARD.

Vigorous protest has been lodged against the action of the University of British Columbia in raising the pass standard for the matriculation examinations from 34 to 60 per cent. The University has raised the standard to bring it more in line with that required by Eastern institutions, some of which require 60 per cent. for pass standing.

The Provincial University, besides raising the pass standing, has eliminated the condition privilege, by which students failing in one or two subjects may proceed with their University work for which full credit is given as soon as the student passes the one or two matriculation subjects in which he failed. Under the new regulations a pupil must pass in every subject on an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract of acceptance of the cheque, or fails to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

MURRAY BROOKS LEADS MISSION STUDY CLASS.

The second meeting of the normal study class in missions was held in the McGill Y. M. C. A. last evening. As the result of the Missionary Institute held in January, and the visit of Mr. J. Lovell Murray two weeks later, it was decided to devote more time to the study of missions than had been the case for some time past. The services of Mr. Murray Brooks, Arts '08, were an added incentive, and many were anxious to undertake a thorough course under a man who had actually seen conditions on a missionary field.

A normal class was instituted with Mr. Brooks as leader, with the view to study the problems of India. "India Awakening," by Sherwood Eddy, was chosen as the book to be followed, but it was only intended to use this book as a groundwork. A more detailed and thorough study would be undertaken, especially on castes and the religions of India, which Mr. Brooks would illuminate by his observation.

Meetings have been arranged for Thursday evening at the supper hour, and after supper a half hour talk will be indulged in.

Last evening the study of the different religions brought out many interesting and instructive points. Three topics are included in the religion of the Hindoo. They are caste, transmigration and Karma. This makes the Hindoo a pessimist, for he thinks that by his works will pass from one state to another. If your works are evil you descend one step lower. Thus a woman has descended from man because of her acts in a previous life.

There are two sects in Indian religion, known as Shiva and Vishnu. The former, from North India, is a destroyer of life, and the latter a preserver of life.

The people of India differ greatly from Americans. Indians are a meditating and philosophical people, while the ruling characteristic of the people of America seems to be efficiency.



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"PRENEZ GARDE."

(Continued from Page 2.)

Suppose it were possible immediately to put on a strike-breaker in the place of every striker. These new men would be unfamiliar with the operating rules. They would not know how to perform their duties, and there would be no one to show them. They would be unfamiliar with the peculiarities of each individual stretch of track, and most of them would not know a block signal from a sign at a country crossroads reading "Buncumville 3 Miles."

The resulting chaos is inconceivable. Railway operation would cease to man and occasional accident and would become one continual smash-up. (What a treat it would be for the moving picture promoter!) The toll in life of passengers and employees would be large of a certainty, to say nothing of the damage to property.

This is the condition which confronted every person in the United States at the time of the threatened universal strike of 400,000 railway trainmen in September last, and menaced a large proportion of Canada's population when a similar strike was threatened on the Canadian Pacific Railway at a more recent date. Strikes of this character invariably are followed by sympathetic strikes of other unionized employees. Ignoring the financial side, the people of Canada and the United States are vitally concerned from the standpoint of danger to persons and property. Certainly the laws of the country should not allow any body of men, no matter how important they are, to threaten the safety of the remaining 99.5 per cent. of the people. The employment of new men, which is the inevitable result of every strike, increases the chances for railway accidents by many hundred per cent.

He Who Rides the Rods.

In the classification of the victims of railway accidents, given above, the third group was "other persons." This group should be divided into two sub-groups; first, "trespassers," and second, "other persons not trespassing." In some discussions no distinction is made between these two sub-groups, but this is a serious error because it will be seen that they are radically different. Trespassers are persons who have no business within the property of the railway.

Five thousand and eighty-four trespassers—59 per cent. of all American railway fatalities—were killed in the United States in 1915. Trespassers are not, as is usually assumed, tramps and hobos. The exception makes the rule. A few are such undesirable persons; but probably 99 per cent. of the persons injured by railways and classed as "trespassers" are from the ranks of the general public. They are children playing on the tracks, stealing a ride on a switching train, or climbing over standing cars; men walking on the tracks as a short cut to and from their work; persons—good citizens—living in the community in which they are killed.

The plain meaning of this is that 59 per cent. of all fatalities in connection with the operation of American railways is absolutely preventable; that 14 lives are needlessly sacrificed each day of the year. The situation in Canada, from the standpoint of percentage, is little better. Forty-four per cent. of all persons killed were trespassers. Forty-four per cent. of all Canadian fatalities were absolutely preventable.

Have you ever walked along a railway track in the Province of Quebec without authority from the railway to do so? The person who has done so was a trespasser. In the eyes of the law that person was no better than the "bum" who "rides the rods" or steals a ride on the "blind baggage."

The Michigan Supreme Court has said that any sane man, with no imperfections, who unnecessarily selects the used tracks of a railway as a pathway, and continues to remain or walk thereon until struck by a passing train, is guilty of contributor negligence, and neither he nor his relatives can recover damages.

The claim is made by certain misinformed agitators of remedial railway measures that if the railways would properly fence and police their tracks and eliminate street and highway grade crossings, fewer trespassers would be killed and injured. That is also the attitude in Canada and the United States taken toward trespassing animals. It is peculiarly North American. In other countries the owners of domestic animals are held responsible for keeping their animals off the property of the railway, just as they are held responsible for keeping their animals off any other property. A different policy was inaugurated with railway construction on this continent, and it has continued to the present. It became the recognized practice to hold the railways responsible for any damage done by trespassing animals. Hence, if the neighbor's horse, or his ox, or his ass, or his dog gets on the track and is injured or throws a train off the track, the railway is held responsible.

During the past six years the railways entering Chicago, have spent many millions of dollars in elevating their tracks in order to eliminate grade crossings and to make trespassing more difficult. In spite of this, during the months of June, July and August, 1912, 339 persons were arrested for trespassing on the elevated right-of-way of four railways.

Chicago has a special ordinance prohibiting trespassing on railway property. But when arraigned before the judges of the municipal court only 67 of the 339 arrests were punished. In commenting upon this at the time a prominent periodical said "Probably in no other civilized country can there be found public officials whose hearts are so tender that they are pained more by having men arrested than by having them killed."

It cannot but appear incongruous that, though the total expenditure of the railways entering Chicago to elevate their tracks in the interest of public safety, will be upward of one hundred and fifty million dollars, the railways have to furnish their own police to enforce the city ordinance, and that only 20 per cent. of the arrested violators of the law are punished.

The situation in other parts of the United States and in Canada is scarcely better than in Chicago. Some of the states and provinces have laws prohibiting trespassing upon railway property. But even where such laws exist the courts are very reluctant to punish trespassers.

(To be Continued.)

THEOLOGOS TO DEBATE ON SEPRATE SCHOOLS

Intercollegiate Debate to be Held at the Presbyterian College This Evening.

The Separate School system of Canada will be the topic under discussion at the Affiliated Theological Colleges Intercollegiate debate at the Presbyterian College this evening, when A. N. Withey, M.A., of the Diocesan College, and R. D. Tannahill, of the Congregational College, will uphold the affirmative in the resolution "that the separate school system be abolished in the Dominion, and that a single standard of public school education under state control be adopted."

W. S. Taylor, B.A., of the Presbyterian College, and E. C. Cumming, of the Wesleyan College, will debate on the negative side.

The debate will be held in the David Morrice Hall of the Presbyterian College at eight o'clock, with Rev. W. D. Turner, B.A., minister of the Calvin Presbyterian Church, in the chair. The judges will be Huntley Duff, K.C., Henry Tucker, B.C.L., George A. Campbell, K.C., Prof. William Caldwell, D. Sc., and Rev. Prof. W. A. Gifford, M.A., Th.D.

In addition to the debate, an attractive musical programme has been arranged with R. A. Rostrom, A. G. C. M., of the Diocesan College; M. C. Cozens, M.A., of the Wesleyan College; Miss Clara A. McCrindle, of Montreal; and H. V. Holt, instructor in elocution at the affiliated Theological Colleges, as the contributors. An invitation is extended to all members of the student body.

ANOTHER ALLIANCE FRANCAISE LECTURE.

The fifth and last of the series of lectures delivered by M. Jules Bois, on "La Culture Francaise de 1870 a Nos Jours," will take place this evening at 8.15, in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College. M. Bois is travelling on a mission from the French Government, to lecture on this topic to the people of the North American Continent. During the last two weeks, while M. Bois has been delivering these very interesting addresses before the Alliance Francaise of Montreal, the people of Quebec, too, have been enjoying lectures by him on the same subject.

SMALL GAIN.

Employer—Can you write short-hand?
Applicant—Oh, yes, only it takes me longer.—London Notes.

THE STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF LAW, ETC.

(Continued from Page 1.)

cobbler than a lawyer, who is not animated by these principles." In the case of the young lawyer everything lies before him, and Mr. Smith closed his remarks with the words "I hope, and in fact I am sure, that I am looking upon men who will reflect honour and glory upon the Faculty of Law long after the present professional members of the Faculty have gone the long long road."

D. Cameron, '19, eulogized the graduating class, mentioning that three at least of that class had paid the supreme penalty in the present war. M. C. Lalonde replied in an able manner on behalf of the graduates, and gave a brief resume of the adventures and career of the class of '17, asking that the memory of the class, and particularly of the members of the class who have enlisted, be ever green in the hearts of those who remain behind.

Lieut. H. B. Vantelet, Law '16, who is with the 7th Battery, gave a short speech, dealing particularly with military matters. He declared that he wished all the men of the Faculty the best of luck in the matter of the coming examinations.

His Honor Judge Greenfield was unfortunately unable to be present, due to a last minute call, but it was felt that the evening should not be brought to a close without some reference to the Bench, and the chairman therefore asked H. E. A. Rose to say a few words on behalf of the Judiciary. Mr. Rose spoke very highly of the men who go to make up the Judges' Bench the world over. "It is a rather common thing for us to hear the expression, 'An honest lawyer is a rare bird.' Without commenting on this in any way I think that you will all admit the truth of a paraphrase of it, namely, 'A dishonest Judge is a rare bird.' There is no body of men," went on the speaker, "within the Empire to whom the legal profession may look up to with so much pride as the body of men composing the Judiciary of the British Isles and the Colonies. They have always been the upholders of Justice and have not hesitated to urge the preserving of Right even against the King himself."

The singing of the National Anthem and the McGill yell brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

The committee in charge of the very satisfactory arrangements were:—Chairman, T. J. Kelly, '17; Messrs. F. W. Hackett, '17; F. W. Bowles, '18, and R. H. Bridgman, '19.

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First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.
The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

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MINING LICENSE.
The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

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Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.
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